

LINCOLN AT ANTIETAM.

Dead upon dead were huddled thick,
The very air with death was sick;
The wounded waited, with ebbing life
Their turn for the surgeon's tired knife,
But carelessly rode Old Abe along,
And called in that scene for a negro song.

Youth and manhood lay weltering there,
With the sweat of agony matting the hair,
And the bravest in battle heard with awe
The crunching sound of the busy saw.
But carelessly rode Old Abe along,
And called in that scene for a negro song.

Mothers, daughters, sisters, wives,
Knit by love to those precious lives,
How must your hearts for news athirst,
Have throbb'd and sunk and bled, or burst,
While carelessly rode Old Abe along
And called mid those graves for a negro song.

Abe Lincoln's Way of Managing the Presidential Contest.

It is known to our readers that ANDREW JOHNSON, candidate for Vice Presidency on the Abolition ticket, and Military Governor of Tennessee, has, with the unpatriotic and selfish purpose of carrying the electoral vote of that State for Lincoln and himself, and at the suggestion of a partisan political meeting, issued an infamous and audacious proclamation to the people of Tennessee, prescribing a set of rules palpably in contravention of the constitution of the United States, and of the constitution and laws of the State of Tennessee, by which the election is to be conducted, and under which no loyal citizen of the State, who is not a mean slave of the usurped power of the President, can exercise the right of suffrage at the polls.— We will not repeat the terms of this proclamation, but content ourselves with saying, that the purpose and effect of it, were to prevent any friend of Gen. McClellan from voting, and thus by the basest means, to give the electoral votes of that State to Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson.

No other man in America, occupying the same high position, as a candidate for the suffrages of his fellow citizens, we venture to say, could be found low and mean enough, to have resorted to such base instrumentalities, to effect his own success.— But the President must share the infamy with his unscrupulous associate upon the presidential ticket.

A few days ago, Mr. JOHN LELLYETT, of Nashville, a gentleman of high standing and respectability, and of unquestioned loyalty, at the request of his associates upon the McClellan electoral ticket, composed of the most talented and distinguished names in Tennessee, presented to the President a respectful, dignified and able protest against the action of Mr. Johnson. The protest set forth in a tone of great moderation, the objectionable features of his proclamation, showing how it did violence to the constitution of the United States and the constitu-

tion and laws of the State of Tennessee and analyzing with great power the infamous oath, which he required citizens qualified by law to vote, to take before their votes could be received. It may be supposed that a gentleman occupying the high position of President of the United States, would have received this respectful paper with at least decency and dignity, if not with much favor. But no such thing. After the reading of the paper, a brief colloquy occurred between the President and Mr. Lellyett, and we permit the latter to describe it, as he has done in the following letter to the National Intelligencer:

WASHINGTON, October 15, 1864.
To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:—
I called upon the President to-day and presented and read to him the above Protest. Having concluded,

Mr. Lincoln responded: "May I inquire how long it took you and the New York politicians to concoct that paper?"

I replied: "It was concocted in Nashville, without communication with any but Tennesseans. We communicated with citizens of Tennessee outside of Nashville, but not with New York politicians."

"I will answer," said Mr. Lincoln, emphatically, "that I expect to let the friends of George B. McClellan manage their side of this contest in their own way, and I will manage my side of it in my way."

"May we ask an answer in writing?" I suggested.

"Not now. Lay those papers down here I will give no other answer now. I may or may not write something about this hereafter. I understand this. I know you intend to make a point of this. But go ahead. You have my answer."

"Your answer then is that you expect to let Gen. McClellan's friends manage their side of this contest in their own way, and you will manage your side of it in your way?"

"Yes."

I then thanked the President for his courtesy in giving us a hearing at all, and took my leave.

Judge Mason of this city was present at the interview, to whom I refer in regard to the correctness of this report. On stepping outside the door of the Executive Mansion I immediately wrote down the President's emphatic response and submitted it to Judge Mason and another gentleman who happened to be present, and they both pronounced it accurate.

And now I have a word to say to the people of the United States, who are or ought to be the masters of Abraham Lincoln.— The paper which I had the honor to present to the President is not the "concoction of New York politicians," however that might affect its merits. It is the solemn voice of a once free and proud people, protesting against their own disfranchisement by the agent of Abraham Lincoln. It is the voice of those loyal men in Tennessee who have borne the reproach of a people they still loved, supporting the President in all lawful efforts to preserve the Union. The reward of our loyalty is disfranchisement.— The cup of perjury is commended to our lips because it is known that we will not touch its contents. Judge ye between the people of Tennessee and Abraham Lincoln. It may be meet that our solemn and respect-

ful appeal should be thrown aside with a contemptuous sneer. Look to it. If you, the people of the Northern States, shall sustain this act of tyranny, your own time will soon come. If the President of the United States may 'manage his side of this contest' by setting aside the very letter of the Constitution and altering the elective laws of the States so as to disfranchise his opponents, liberty is already dead. JOHN LELLYETT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1864.

JOHN LELLYETT, Esq.—Dear Sir: In compliance with the request in your note of this day, I have only to say that I was present at the interview referred to. Your statement of what took place is substantially correct; and on all material points I believe it literally so. Yours, truly, CHAS. MASON.

It will be seen by Mr. Lellyett's account of the interview, that the President adds to the injury of an attempted outrage upon the rights of a majority of the loyal citizens of Tennessee, the insult of construing their protest into a concoction of "the New York politicians"! And when promptly informed that none but loyal Tennesseans had any thing to do with it, still persisted in seeing nothing in the paper that could not be answered by a contemptuous sneer. Justly does the *Intelligencer* say:

If, however, the President proposes to undertake the management of this canvass "in his own way," and if the proceeding of Mr. Andrew Johnson, his military subordinate and political associate on the Republican ticket, is one of his "ways," the people of the United States cannot know it a moment too soon, that they may take counsel for the preservation of their liberties, attacked in the very sanctuary of the nation, when the elective franchise of free and loyal citizens is put under the dictation of a President who is a candidate for the popular suffrages.

☞ The proper authorities in Lowell, Massachusetts, have under investigation the case of a man who cut his horse's tongue out, whose punishment, if found guilty, no one could consider too severe under the provisions of law.

☞ A negro belonging to Williamstown, Mass., is under arrest for desertion, but that is not the only offense. Being a widower, he married a white girl only sixteen years old, lived with her four days, and then ran away with another man's wife.

NOTICE!

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between LLOYD & RICHARDSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent by the withdrawal of H. C. LLOYD. The business will be continued as heretofore, in all its branches by W. H. RICHARDSON, who will at all times keep the most complete stock of LIQUORS and FANCY GROCERIES, which will be furnished Merchants at lowest possible prices. All persons indebted to the old firm will please call and settle at once. All having claims will please present them for settlement. Respectfully,

H. C. LLOYD,
W. H. RICHARDSON.

Maysville, Ky., Oct. 20, 1864.

HAVING sold my interest in the Grocery and Liquor business to W. H. RICHARDSON, I would respectfully ask the public to continue their patronage to the new house, that they so liberally bestowed on the firm of LLOYD & RICHARDSON. H. C. LLOYD.
Maysville, Ky., Oct. 20, '64. [oct27]